

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 28 1865.

NO. 8

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1858.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty day demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 9,423 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others waiting returns..... 17,856 49
Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 1,604 15
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (household and office)..... 5,993 40
Missouri defence warrants..... 411 00
Revenue stamps..... 15 80
Total amount of all assets of this Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$ 430,990 38

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 55
Claims on two policies retained by the Company, because of violation and for future \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, amounting in the aggregate \$3,357, 900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.
(Signed) Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 21st day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1858; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., Aug. 23, 1865—sw—229.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. O. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

THE SECRET CRIME.

CHAPTER I.

"Who would have thought it of Mr. Danforth? so punctual at the church, so exemplary a man!"—the world in general took up the cry—"to think of his disappearing with some fifty thousand dollars! Who can be trusted, if Mr. Danforth could not? What could have led to such a fall?"

In her chamber, the deserted wife sat and wept, with her woe than orphaned little daughter at her knee, her heart bowed like a reed before the agony of the shock. What should they do? how should she get bread for her little ones?

She had never been strong and her grief bore heavily upon her fragile frame, bringing on a second attack of the long, slow fever from which she had just recovered. Life held but little for her now. It is not to be wondered at that she should begin to feel its pulses day by day lower without upon her—her child—what would become of her?

It was just before her decease, a few days only intervening, that this question was settled by the appearance of Mrs. Hawley, the wife of the gentleman who had been her husband's late partner.

The sick woman was too low to feel much agitated at the unexpected visit, though a painful blush did stain her hollow cheek as she murmured a few words of welcome, while the lady took the vacant chair at her bedside.

This was their first meeting since the discovery of Mr. Danforth's disappearance. Mrs. Hawley was the first to break the pause; glancing at the little three years' old girl, who was taking a quiet nap on the cushions of the lounge opposite her mother's bed, she said, "You have a beautiful child, Mrs. Danforth."

The visitor's voice was moved; the picture of sickness and death made her silent to those commonplace words which came up naturally in most sick chambers.

Mrs. Danforth sighed as her eyes followed to the picture—the full, round face, rosy in sleep, the bright masses of brown hair, the smiling mouth, and dimly molded features.

"My poor little Constance," she murmured half aloud, "it is a great trial to me, Mrs. Hawley, to leave her to the coldness of strangers."

"Let me take her," said the lady, her features warning, "if you should not recover."

"You! What would Mr. Hawley say?" The sick woman half-raised herself on her elbow—a feverish glow shot over her face.

It was at his desire, Mrs. Danforth, that I came here to-day; my errand indeed was at his suggestion."

How very kind! how noble! Why was it that Mrs. Danforth's heart froze with a sudden chill at this generous offer? that the fresh words of denial started involuntarily to her lips? She forced them back. Why should she dislike the man because her husband had wronged him? Tears started to her eyes.

"This is too kind of you, Mrs. Hawley," she exclaimed.

"No, Mrs. Danforth, I have no little one of my own, as you know, to divide my care. You need not fear but that I will prove a kind friend to her."

The woman of fashion spoke for once with sincerity; however coldly she had come, her heart was touched by the scene before her; the pallid face on the pillows appealed to the sympathies which lay somewhere hidden in it.

This was not the teacher Mary Danforth would have chosen for her little Constance; she had a vague idea of it, but she let her thought go.

"I thank you," she said, reaching for the warm hand which, glistering with rings, lay over the arm of the chair. "God will reward you for your charity."

"I do not need thanks," said Mrs. Hawley, rising and drawing her furs around her. "We will consider, then, that the subject is settled. I shall come to see you again—perhaps to-morrow."

She bent over her, touched her lips with a gentle pressure to her forehead, threw a thoughtful glance at the sleeping child, and glided noiselessly out.

A great load should have been lifted from Mrs. Danforth's heart; but, strange to say, it remained with an increased pressure.

She thought of her child's father, as her hot tears wet her pillow; her cruelly deserting husband—how could he abandon his feeble wife and helpless child, and quit them without a word? She thought of the unusual fervency of his kiss at their parting; this still autumn night, the roses outside the window, the heavy thoughts which seemed to hang upon the breaths of both, and how she had passed to the window to catch the last glimpse of his tall figure as he disappeared down the winding street. Not one jarring word had passed between them in the four years of their wedded life. Oh, how could he leave her thus!

Nearly a week passed before Mrs. Hawley repeated her call; and then it was at an earnest summons, which brought her husband with her to the sick chamber.

Mr. Hawley came unwillingly—perhaps it was natural, under the circumstances, but no denial could be framed to the earnest prayer for his presence.

Mrs. Danforth lay dying, a strange light beamed from her eyes, her voice came with a harsh distinctness as she greeted them.

"I have one more favor to ask of you, sir," she said, addressing Mr. Hawley, while she feebly pressed his wife's hand.

Mrs. Hawley, by a womanly instinct, had approached closer to her pillow.

"You have promised to adopt my child—let her bear your name, and be brought up to regard you both as her real parents."

Mr. Hawley hesitated. He had grown

very pale since he had stepped over the threshold. His emotion, in the eyes of the nurse standing by, did honor to his feeling.

"It is hard for me to frame such a wish," replied Mrs. Danforth; "but I do not want my child's first years clouded by a knowledge of her orphan condition. When she comes of age, or marries, let her live to attain womanhood, let her know the whole story, but not earlier."

Mrs. Hawley looked at her husband—she had no objections to offer.

"We will do as you ask," said Mr. Hawley, still preserving his strange distance from the deathbed, which an invisible hand seemed to hold him from approaching.

"She is so young," resumed Mrs. Danforth, a glow of satisfaction breaking rapidly over her whitening face, "she will soon forget God's curse and prosper you both for your kindness to me."

What dark picture was it which, swinging suddenly out of the past, made the blessing sound upon the ear of one of the listeners like the hollow murmur of a curse?

"If Edward comes," murmured the dying woman, turning her eyes, with their fast-fading sight, toward the friend who still grasped her hand, "tell him I left him my love."

There was a little pause, a faintly drawn breath, too gentle for a sigh; the eyes closed as if under the soft pressure of invisible fingers.

"She is gone!" said the nurse, stooping over the pillow. "How easy she passed away—like an infant! But ma'am, what an expression! How beautiful!"

Mr. Hawley turned involuntarily toward the bed from which his eyes had been averted; an angelic beauty seemed to rest over the dead face, an expression of joy as if some sudden discovery had dawned upon the departed spirit.

What had she seen?

He felt faint, and staggered down into a chair by the window. The nurse came round and threw open the sash; a few cold snowflakes drifted in, for a winter storm raged outside. Mrs. Hawley turned away from the bed with wet eyes.

"Where is the child," she asked. "We will take it away with us."

"Down stairs, ma'am. Mrs. Danforth sent her out of the room this morning."

"I will go down. Come, John, you will feel better out in the air."

She had hardly looked at her husband—the words seemed to come out mechanically at sight of his paleness, her own frame shivered from head to foot. It was natural—death was new to her.

She put her hand upon his arm with a gesture for support as they went down the stairs.

The little girl was playing on the parlor carpet by herself, her doll hugged in her little arms, her cheeks red with the freshest of roses, her blue eyes beaming wonder on the gentleman and lady who stopped on the threshold.

"Come, Conie," said Mrs. Hawley, holding out her hand, "you are going home with me. Can you tell me where I can find your hood and cloak?"

"Up in mamma's closet," said the little one, staring up at the strange face, and plinly not making up her mind to be attracted by the child's smile.

"Does mamma know?"

"Yes; and you may take Jolly, too. It will be a nice ride. Do you see how the pretty fables are falling out of doors?"

The child sprang up eagerly, won by the promised pleasure.

Mrs. Hawley turned to a woman who stepped out of the opposite room at the moment, in the act of descending the stairs, and addressed to her some request. She went up, and came back in a few moments with the hood and cloak.

Constance allowed herself to be wrapped in them, and held out one of her hands with a shy smile to Mr. Hawley as her new friend took the other.

The gentleman drew back without appearing to notice it, and hurried out to loosen his horse from the post, at which he stood stamping impatiently in the frozen ice and snow.

"I forgot to bid mamma good-bye," said the little one, struggling in Mrs. Hawley's lap as Mr. Hawley gathered up the reins.

"It is just as well," said her new mother, gently. "When I came out your mamma was asleep."

CHAPTER II.

What vision was it which sent over the face of the dying woman that glow of ineffable joy? Did the cruelly deserting, the criminal husband, for whom her tears had flown so bitterly, meet her on the threshold of a new life as true as when they parted with such heavy foreboding on that autumn eve, three months before?

Hawley believed so, no wonder that his brain—strong man as he was—should stagger under the pressure of such a scene; he alone knew that the reputed "fraudulent absentee" lay in a bloody grave, in the cellar under his own counting-room.

It was a terrible secret to carry about in a guilty bosom! No wonder that the last few weeks had seen his brown locks begin to thread with silver, and new lines graven on his still youthful brow.

He had excuses to offer to himself, efficient and strong as any man can well have who on the spur of the moment lifts a murderous hand against his brother. Hawley had unconsciously conceived an attachment to a rich family, in which she had been adopted to fill the place of a daughter.

Her friends had opposed the match, but the mutual affections of the lovers persevered; and when Hawley received the offer of a partnership in a promising firm, no further objections could be offered.

Here his first step was a most unwise one, he purchased and fitted up an elegant establishment, which enveloped up the whole of the bride's portion, and besides, drew heavily on his own credit.

A round of costly entertainments followed; the young wife was wholly ignorant of the extent of her husband's resources; she was even unaware of the fact that he had no money of his own to bring into the newly-settled firm, but had been received

by his partner solely on account of his acknowledged business capacities.

She had brought him a dowry which Hawley, in his understanding of women, well knew that it looked larger in her eyes than its nominal value; and he shrank from the mortifying explanations, which might be received in a passion of tears, and lead in the end to recriminations and dislikes.

He weakly chose rather to take advantage of his partner's confidence by a series of false entries in his ledger, trusting to Mr. Danforth's general carelessness in business matters to escape detection, and was favored in this scheme by a prolonged and unavoidable absence of his head clerk. Perhaps he overrated his partner's carelessness or his trust in himself, one or the two; for Mr. Danforth, one day at the close of their business, desired him to give him a few moments privately in their counting-room.

His heart failed him at the sudden request, but his quick, upward glance could detect no unusual emotion on his partner's smooth face.

No one had heard the appointment, for they were alone. He went out, moodily unable in his excitement to trace his steps towards his home, where his wife was waiting his appearance.

It was a lonely walk, down by the wharves, that Hawley took; and as he looked off on the smooth sheet of water, he thought what a chill shroud it would make. It was long past the hour fixed for their meeting when he came back, and touching the door, which he had freely to his hand, he guided by the light which glimmered across the floor, stepped over to the little room which he had never crossed before with such a beating heart.

His partner and friend—in whom his first glance now detected an enemy—sat at the desk, the ledger lying open before him, his eyes turned expectantly to the door.

Both were men of high passions, and a stormy interview naturally came about. Hawley was reckless with the certainty of his ruin, and in an uncontrolled moment, stung by some bitter trait of ingratitude, whose point lay in its truth, aimed a blow at the excited man before him, which fell with stunning weight upon his temples.

He fell forward upon the desk before which he still stood, extinguishing the light which on going out left all the room in darkness.

Hawley never remembered how he came out of the stupor which followed that awful moment; his first instinct thought was to rush out and call a policeman; his second, that it was possible his victim was only stunned.

His last thought led him to rekindle the light, and then after an examination of the lifeless body, he sat down to consider.

He thought of his young wife, of his own bright character, of all that must follow if his crime should come to light; by-and-by it nerved him to concealment, and he set himself with many a shudder to the execution of his bitter task.

There was more to follow; a plausible story must be framed of his victim's disappearance, and by-and-by a false account given of his stock in the partnership. In all this, as we have seen, he had succeeded—succeeded beyond his hopes. Not a suspicion of the truth crossed the mind of the murdered man's widow; she accepted the story, and even received in silence the announcement, which of course must follow the circumstances, that nothing was due her from her husband's part of the funds invested in the firm.

Hawley had managed this with his usual adroitness; he had discovered at first that she knew actually nothing of her late husband's business matters, and if he had made assertions to others as to the amount of property in the partnership, of what worth was the word of a felon, where no one felt interested to search out the case?

"I cannot do otherwise," he said to his own conscience, "to escape suspicion. But I will be a kind friend to the poor woman; she and her orphan child shall want for nothing; I will give them freely out of their own."

[To be Continued.]

Ten years from the date of his marriage-day he occupied a palatial mansion, and Mrs. Hawley filled with grace and ease her place in the highest circles of fashionable life.

Not one child of the first three born in the first years of their union lived to bless their marriage; but the mother's heart, at least, gave to the adopted daughter, who knew them only as her real parents, a wealth of affection little short of what she would have bestowed upon her own. True, she had nothing besides to love; her husband, in the first short year of their marriage, had grown strangely cold and indifferent, and she was one of those whose affections are too warm to be absorbed wholly in her own heart, that this little child whom she had so solemnly taken at her mother's deathbed, and had more than once saved her, like some interposing angel, from that dark path into which so many thoughtless and unguarded women turn.

CHAPTER III.

"Mamma, Mr. Herkimer wishes to see papa this evening."

They were in Mrs. Hawley's dressing-room, where Constance, with many blushes, had whispered her first girlish secret, and now clung with fond arms around the neck of the kind friend who bent upon her such loving and thoughtful glances.

"I hoped to have kept you with me longer, my dear," said Mrs. Hawley, speaking in a voice of some emotion. "This is new to me too. Are you sure my child, that this fancy is not a little sudden on your part?"

Constance hung her head. "Only know, mamma, that I prefer him to all the rest of the world."

Mrs. Hawley sighed. Perhaps she thought of her own love-match, which had turned out to be very little of a love-match after all.

"I suppose Mr. Herkimer to be a gentleman of good prospects," she said, gravely, after a pause. "He is well received in society. No doubt he has opened to you his circumstances?"

"No," said Constance, softly, "he will talk with papa."

Mrs. Hawley sighed again, this time with a recollection. The story of Constance's birth must be told on the eve of her marriage—would it diminish anything of her love for herself?

It was a selfish question, but it came up naturally enough.

"She is only eighteen," she mused. "I might have hoped to have kept her with me a year or two longer; but if the young man is deserving, I must not wish to cross her happiness."

The bell rang for visitors; Constance broke away from her mother's embrace, and the servant came up presently to summon the lady to the drawing room. The visitors proved to be family connections, whose stay was prolonged through the day, and she had no opportunity to obtain a few moments' conversation with her husband.

It might prove as well, she thought—the lover might introduce his subject more skillfully than herself, and she much doubted if his errand would prove as unwelcome to Mr. Hawley as its announcement had to her.

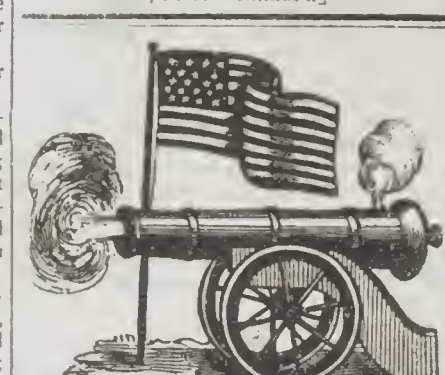
As Mr. Hawley had never evinced much fondness for his adopted daughter, even in her pretty childhood, it was not to be expected that he would feel any very strong regret at this mutual parting.

The bell rang. Mr. Hawley was told that a gentleman begged a few moments' conference with him; the gentleman's card was handed to him, and he got up to go into his library.

Constance was at the piano in the midst of a difficult piece of music. She played on resolutely, but the chords ceased to send out any harmony. Her mother bent over her, and turned to a lovely Scotch song; both recalled the incident afterwards, trifling as it seemed.

"Try this my love," she said, in a voice designed to cover the young girl's agitation, "you have struck a false note, and that deep Italian melody sounds like a dirge."

[To be Continued.]



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

April 21, 1865—1f

SANFORD GOINS.

Fair Warning! All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 6, 1865. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

July 11—2m.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 2d Monday in September, 1865.

July 21—1f—6.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 18, 1865—5.

SPLendid BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

Each Article ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....\$35 00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets, \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings, \$

"Gen" Leslie Combs' Great Speech!!!

It is with great pleasure that we lay before our readers this morning the report of "General" "Boy-Captain" Leslie Combs' speech, delivered at Lexington on last Saturday evening, as reported by the Lexington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. It is a great—a sublime production. The "General" handles the great questions of the day with a masterly hand and a brain clear as noon-day. Possibly no such argument, utterly irrefragable, has ever before been made on the subject of the Constitutional Amendment. Then the "General's" theological views with regard to the creation of two separate races, the black and the white, are so profound and exalted. His Creed is simply sublime: "I believe God made the world, God made the negroes, God made the white man." We do not wonder at the enthusiasm of the faithful few of the audience and at the sputtering of the three candles at the enunciation of this "Creed," so original in thought, so sublime in expression. Our readers must study this speech. The chasteness and beauty of its style, the gentleness of its language, the profundity of its thought and close argument, will well repay the study. We are sorry the reporter could not have given the speech entire. Read and learn wisdom.

According to an announcement, a man by the name of "General" Leslie Combs made a speech at the Court House in this place, last Saturday evening. There was not as large a gathering of the faithful to hear him, as might have been expected. The house was not "filled to overflowing," nor was there any difficulty, whatever, for a person coming late, as did your correspondent, to get a seat. The room was lighted with two or three candles, which flickered and sputtered at a great rate as if they thought they were not in the right place, as indeed they were not, because they would not give any light to the misguided individuals who were present, for the simple reason that said individuals have always—and always will probably—"love darkness rather than light."

I arrived at the Court House about eight o'clock, when I heard a faint tapping of feet, and on coming into the room, found that a man with a rather red face, very black hair, and of quite a manly appearance, had just arose and was evidently going to say something important. I immediately hastened to a seat, and proceeded to pay the strictest attention. After bestowing a genial smile on the audience and sipping from a glass of water provided for the occasion, I heard him remark: "I am past the scriptural age of three score years and ten. I am seventy-one years of age, but I feel like a boy." At this first remark, being made I noticed in the "amen corner," so to speak, that is, where the most faithful of the faithful were gathered together in a little knot—a very little knot—I say I noticed that they started a very loud "haw, haw," which was taken up by the whole audience and continued for a minute or two. This seemed to please the speaker very much for he leaned over on one side of the stand, and putting his eye on one of the most prominent members present, laughed very patronizingly at him, as much as to say, "That was really good, wasn't it? I am far from making any insinuation against any man; I am far from saying what I do not know to be a fact, but I think, without my telling you, you will see what was the matter with the 'honorable gentleman' who addressed us last Saturday night in the Court House at Lexington, Ky. Let me give you a few of his remarks, or, to use better language, let me pluck a few gems from his eloquent and high-toned speech. Here they are: 'The war is over; the rebellion is over; there is a skeleton in every family. Allow me to say when the boys come home I shall not ask them what they have been fighting for, if they have been true to themselves. I think the time is past for violence.' [He evidently has not found out that the war is really over.]

Here is a classic bit too good to be lost:

"There is not an armed rebel now from Bangor, Maine, to the Gulf; and yet they have armed men all around—*damned niggers, at that!*" [Hill hill! from the amen corner.]

Apparently to apologize for his profanity, he said something about being a Baptist, which I unfortunately lost. He said then that the question was—the real question of the day was, whether we should have a Government by white men or a negro despotism? [That's so! "Good good!" from the amen corner.] I believe, thank God, that a negro was intended to be the equal of a white man. God would have made him white instead of black. [Great laughter, principally from the amen corner.] I believe, I say, that God intended to make things just as he intended to make them. I do not believe the negroes were made by chance. [No, no, from the A. C.] There are many theories about the negro, but I do not care a d—n for them. [Great laughter.] I do not care what you say, or what Dr. Breckinridge says. I believe God made the world, God made the negroes, God made the white man," and, as if he had some doubts about it and wanted to strengthen the assertion by repetition, he said again, "Yes, God made the white man." He then spoke of Governor Bramlette in this manner:

"Governor Bramlette is speaking, (I think that was the word he used), for \$20,000, so is Uriah Magoffin. I was at Magoffin's house; he is a good fellow—a very good fellow. I expected to marry in his family, but I didn't. They are both good fellows, but they are 'over the dam,' as the President says. Magoffin got more than \$20,000 at Chicago, and more than \$20,000 here, and he would just as leave swear a man is a monkey as he would that a monkey is a man. [Hurrah! Hill Hill! and great stamping of feet in the amen corner, and imitated by the rest of the audience.] Kentucky," says the speaker, raising his right arm and pointing majestically upward—"Kentucky stands alone to-night, like an island in the ocean, and I am a sentinel on the watch tower of liberty. [The sentinel here looked and, in fact, acted a little 'shaky.'"] You ask me, 'watchman what of the night?' [This slight metamorphosis of terms was not at all noticed by the audience.] I say all is dark; there is trouble; there is an attempt to turn this republican Government into a monarchy. I say [in a very loud voice] wake up, wake up, or all is lost.

These are my feelings. ["Good," "good," "boorra."] Talk about Bramlette making speeches. Don't you believe a word of it, Bramlette is played out; negro soldiers is played out. We will have a free election—every loyal man can vote as he chooses. ["Yes," "yes," "yes."]

Well, I think I have given you enough of this "conservative" harangue. We have had quite a number of remarkable speeches for some time back. About a month ago we had a speech from Wendell Phillips, in which it is said by some (though denied by him), that he said he was in favor of repudiating the national debt. Then after that we had the remarkable speech of Gen. Blair at this place, and still later the remarkable speech of Gov. Perry of South Carolina; and now last and not in this case, the remarkable speech of "General" Leslie Combs, one of the leaders of the Conservative, Anglo-rebel party of this State. Who can help admiring such eloquence as his possesses?

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.—Perhaps a large portion of the public, says the Louisville Journal, have forgotten the President's proclamation issued on the 11th of March, 1865. That proclamation declared the disfranchisement of all persons, who, being drafted, should neglect to report themselves for service within fifty days thereafter.

That proclamation has now become a matter of political interest and importance. There is very large number of deserters from the draft in Kentucky, and they are unanimously or very nearly so against the Constitutional Amendment, for it was almost invariably their secession proclivities that prompted their desertion. We have official information that there are nearly or quite six hundred of them in Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt counties alone, and that in the entire Fourth district there are eight hundred and seventy-three. Probably there are as many in proportion in most of the other districts of the State.

Now these men, one and all, are known. They are marked. Their names are written down. If they present themselves at the polls, they will be instantly recognized. Let the President's order be executed in respect to them; it must be executed. Every dog of a deserter must be kicked (metaphorically) from the polls, and kicked so far that he will never think of returning. And he may thank Heaven if he gets no worse punishment.

THE FREEDMEN IN RICHMOND.—A WORD IN THEIR FAVOR.—Col. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, in a recent letter, dated at Richmond, gives some facts which deserve general attention. The charges that the freedmen are more burdensome than the whites to the State is refuted by the following statement:

The whole number of freedmen received at these barracks is twenty-five hundred and seventy-one, and all of these, except eight hundred and eighteen, have found work and homes elsewhere. All of the eight hundred and eighteen still left are supporting themselves. Meanwhile there have been ninety-eight white persons similarly accommodated with quarters in those barracks, sixty of whom are supported by the Government. The entire population of Richmond is computed by officials at about fifty thousand of whom one-half are colored persons.

If the above facts were not enough, the following would be conclusive as to the relative pauperism of the whites and blacks:

From reports made to me to-day, from the President of the Relief Commission, I find that out of the twenty-five thousand colored persons only nine hundred and forty-two received rations for the week ending July 1st, while for the same time eight thousand four hundred and ninety-four of the white population were fed by the Government.

Secretary McCulloch's Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following in regard to the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Secretary McCulloch is determined that the soldiers and sailors shall be paid promptly and in full, and a large proportion of the receipts of the Treasury from revenue and loans is daily devoted to that object. Certificates of indebtedness will be relied upon to make up any deficiency which may arise in discharging other claims, until Congress provides additional resources for meeting the demands upon the Treasury. The Secretary does not regard a national debt as a national blessing, but as an evil to be remedied as early a day as possible. He will recommend to Congress a comprehensive scheme for funding and ultimately discharging the load of indebtedness which the war has left upon us, with as little delay and the least possible burden upon the people. As a sensible and practical financier, he seeks to diminish rather than increase such blessings as those unavoidably incurred in the suppression of the rebellion.

TWO GREAT MEN.—When the history of the late war in our country shall have been written by some cool head, two men will stand out in bold relief upon its pages, towering above all others as actors in the great war drama. We allude to Seward and Stanton. We regard them as being the great men of the day. Stanton has been the great organizer of victories, and say what we will about our General in the field, but for the master mind and energy of our Secretary of War, we should not have seen the end of the war so soon, nor would our victories have been so decisive at its close.

Stanton has managed the War Bureau with the most consummate skill and energy. Such will be his award by the historians. No man has been more bitterly assailed. Being altogether a positive instead of a negative man, he has had violent enemies, as all positive men have. But his friends have been warm, and are daily increasing. Along side of the Chief of the War Bureau stands Secretary Seward. In Europe, Wm. H. Seward is regarded as the greatest man on the American continent, and we are almost prepared to concede the fact. Stanton and Seward are the two great men of the age in which we live.—St. Louis News.

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashion, but in mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics.

The Effects of Slavery.

We extract the following from the speech of Major General John A. Logan, delivered at the Court House in Louisville, on the 21st:

But let us see how much of this which is asserted is sustained by that which is proper evidence. Between 1823 and 1830 the increase of slaves in South Carolina was 56,926; of whites it was 26,518. Here is a difference of over one hundred per cent. against the white population. Again, in Virginia in 1790 there were 544,831 whites; in 1830 there were 741,643, making an increase in forty years thirty six per cent. In 1790, her slaves numbered 203,427, and in 1830, 469,757, showing an increase of 133 per cent. Here, then, is proof positive that the proclivities of this institution is to multiply and replenish the earth with darkies, but not with the Anglo-Saxon race. I will call your attention to contrasts from the conclusions of which there is no escape. In 1820 Ohio contained a population of 531,437, and South Carolina, 502,741. Within ten years Ohio increased her population 356,469; South Carolina, 73,444 and Kentucky 123,800 (including slaves in the two latter States). South Carolina at this present time contains about 700,000 inhabitants, whereas Ohio contains over one and a half million. Do these figures not furnish overwhelming proof that the institution of slavery dwarfs the physical proportions of the State, dries up the blood in its veins, withers the flesh on its bones, and wastes it gradually away?

Why is that Kentucky, with her mineral wealth and vast resources, her beautiful woodlands and meadows, does not to-day compare in population, wealth, and enterprise with her sister States North and in close proximity, far her juniors in years? Can you give any other reason than that slavery's withering touch has fallen heavily upon this land? Why is it that to-day thousands of your once happy citizens are disfranchised and under the ban as traitors to a Government that had fostered and protected them from their infancy? To-day if you look for Kentucky's boasted soil, who was caressed by all, and occupied the proudest position next to the President of the United States and not long since his flatterer, you find him separated from you by ocean's wide expanse, a wanderer and exile in foreign climes. Why is all this? The answer is upon the lips of every honest man, "Slavery, oh slavery, thou art the cause of all my misfortunes and woes!" [Applause]; and yet Kentucky seems to cling to it with a wonderful tenacity. It has been in the way of her progress, her civilization, wealth, intelligence, and prosperity. It has caused her sons to war against her brothers, to be disfranchised for treason, to be banished from the Government, wanderers upon the face of the earth. How long will she persist in this delusion? How much longer will she persist in being the only spot in this Government around which the dark clouds of slavery hover, causing the civilized world to stand aghast and look on with pity at her downward tread on the road to ruin? God forbid that it should be said to her, as it was to Jerusalem, "Jerusalem, oh! Jerusalem, how oft would I have gathered thee together as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings, but ye would not." One more illustration, and I shall dismiss this view of the subject. In 1700, Virginia, with 70,000 square miles of fertile territory, contained 743,303 souls. New York, with only 45,653 square miles, held 340,120 souls. Virginia had 24,342 more square miles than New York, and 68,000 more than double her population. Now note the progress of events. In 1830 Virginia contained 1,211,405 souls; New York 1,918,608 (707,203 more than Virginia). Virginia increased 453,197 on a basis over double as large as that of New York. The increase of New York upon a basis of 340,120 was 1,578,538. Here, then, is a difference of 1,115,391 in the increase of population.

While Virginia was advancing under the incubus of that political nightmare called slavery, 61 per cent. New York, with no chains upon her great energies, advances 566 per cent. Surely the wayfarer man, though a fool, cannot fail to read as he runs, the lessons taught by such figures as these. The total amount of property in Virginia in 1835 was \$211,930,503 10. The aggregate value of property in New York in 1839, was \$854,000,000. Here are figures that establish the assertion that prosperity follows population. Leaving out of view the moral question involved in slavery, you may admit, for the sake of the argument, that slavery is morally and constitutionally right. Even then the question recurs, could any man be a patriot who would perpetuate an institution that has shown itself to be the enemy of prosperity in our land?

Gen. Logan on the Second Clause.

I see that it is also asserted by those hostile to the proposed amendment, that the 21 section gives Congress power to legislate on the question of negro suffrage in the States. This I do most emphatically deny. The 2d section is simply designed to make the 1st section effective. In other words, to practically execute it. The Constitution of the United States has already distinctly committed to the keeping of each State the regulation of the suffrage question. I have frequently felt emotions of amazement and amusement at the holy horror with which some stump orators of quondam slave States deprecate what they affect to believe are the intentions of Congress (should this amendment be adopted) in regard to one question over which it does occur to me every sane man with a thimble full of brains in his head ought to know Congress never can have jurisdiction. I allude, of course, to the delicate question of social equality and intercourse. [Laughter.] How can Congress pass a law to make any one white man say that any other white man or black man shall be his guest and companion. Social intercourse will regulate itself, and at the same time, it will regulate all questions of quality and equality belonging to the private walks of social life. To those gentlemen I will say I was born and reared on free soil; that I never saw a black man with a white wife, or a white man with a black wife. [Laughter and applause.] There white people are white people, and black people are black people; whereas, I find throughout the South "kinkyheads" almost as white as anybody. [Great applause.] It is an unfortunate thing for the negroes in the South that they take their status from their mother. If from the father they would be almost as universally free as they are slaves. [Laughter.] The truth is that the practical amalgamationists are the Southern people. I was told an amusing story last winter while in Savannah to this effect: There was before the Legislature of Georgia a bill to expatriate all the free negroes in the State. Against the barbarous measures the citizens of Savannah entered a most pathetic protest. A remonstrance went up from that good city

to the Legislature signed by almost everybody. The reason for this remonstrance, it was said by the friends of the measure, was that every body in Savannah were kind folks. [Great laughter.]

GOOD SENSE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, has been making a speech. He said:

No one can have greater abhorrence of that infernally stupid crime, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, than I have; but I do not think that thereby the Southern States should have fallen into the hands of a cruel tyrant; as he has been imagined by some. Emancipation is conceded to be a fixed fact, President Johnson, I am satisfied, will deal with our people in no ungenerous spirit. All who accept the existing order of things, who, in good faith, desire to be peaceful and loyal citizens, will as a general rule, in my opinion, experience the clemency of the Government. On the great question of the right of suffrage in these States, President Johnson has taken the conservative position of referring the matter to the States themselves.

I consider slavery as gone, and the best thing for us to do is to recognize that fact distinctly and unequivocally, and accept it in perfect good faith, with all its logical consequences. Any other course is only going to protract and intensify the darkness of the night through which we are now passing.—Let us recognize the great fact that the negro is no longer a slave, and let us act to-ward him in a kind spirit. This does not of course imply that we are to sacrifice ourselves for him, but it means that we are to give him a fair chance. This is our policy—this our duty. Less than this will not satisfy our sister States. If, then, after a fair trial, emancipation proves to be a failure, and the negro race is an incubus on the country, it will become necessary to colonize them in another land.

Our greatest statesmanship now consists in pacification with the North. Every man should lend himself to this work. Whoever does a kindness to a Northern man is doing a wise thing for his country. Let us forget the horrible struggle through which we have passed as much as we can. Let us look before us, and not behind us. Let us not despair of our country. God is wiser than we are. The history of nations is the judgment of God. Let us acquiesce in the destiny from which there is no appeal. Slavery is gone, but all is not lost.

Exploded Ideas.

From a long editorial in the Norfolk, (Virginia) Post of July 10th, headed, "Exploded Ideas," we make the following extract:

Some fawning sycophant, or adept in the art of flattery, writing in the Richmond Republic, has revived that old, worn out and most disgusting cant about the superiority of the people of Virginia—claiming that that they are much better than their equals, and are entitled to more consideration than their fellow-citizens of other sections. With all due respect to this individual from abroad, who appears so anxious to become a toady, and ingratiate himself into the favor of a few vain, brainless and unthinking young men and effete old fogies, who still cling to the idea that the soil of Virginia was first peopled by demigods, while the other States composing the Union owed their settlement to an inferior race of mortals, we beg to say that we differ with him entirely. When he calls men who have come into this State, who have crossed the imaginary line which divides Virginia from Maryland, Pennsylvania or Ohio, aliens, we tell him, plainly and emphatically that we do not view it in that light. We look upon these States as forming one common country, and do not believe that a State line makes any difference in the feelings, opinions, complexion, intelligence or blood of the people. We have no doubt we have as good men in Virginia as there are to be found in Maine or Texas, but there are no better men, and no more of them, than any other State can produce. The several States, if we have read history aright, and we think we have, were peopled from the same source, and with precisely the same kind of people; that is, in a general way.

Better Citizens.

It has generally been argued that war is so great a demoralizer, and camp life so vicious, that the disbanding of our armies would add to idleness and disorder, especially in our great cities. Experience does not justify or sustain these predictions. The majority of the men who went to war were industrious, temperate and respectable young men. The discipline they were subjected to, and the self-reliant habits they have learned, through four years of war, have but confirmed these habits, and the long separation from their friends makes their homes the more dear to them. We see the soldier of yesterday in the workshop or in the counting house, to-day as busily absorbed in his duties as if he had been years devoted to them.

Through all the walks and employments of life there is a healthy and sober-looking class of men who would not be known as the veterans of the army of the Potomac, but for the bronzed face which a Virginia sun has given that peculiar tinge, and the moustache, which almost every soldier retains in his civilian garb. To look at these men, and see the healthy appearance, the ease and alacrity of movement, the orderly and respectable behavior, we come to the conclusion that the trials and hardships they have passed through have given them new ideas of their responsibilities and duties, and improved them considerably as citizens.

There is a wonderful degree of adaptability in the American character, and one of the most striking evidences of it is to see the soldier of yesterday, obedient to every order of his superior officer, to-day the self-reliant citizen, directing his own movements and pursuing industriously and energetically his own plans for his future good fortune and honorable position in life. The good principles laid down in early instruction, and the manly education American youth receive, are the best safeguards of their character and their usefulness in life.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Somebody who thinks he is right says that only those who habitually breathe through their mouths instead of their nostrils are ever in danger from yellow fever.—The same is the fact in regard to all infectious diseases, and throat and lung complaints.

Politeness goes a great way. Henry Ward Beecher says, "An impudent clerk can do as much injury to his store as the neglect of the proprietor to advertise his goods." Two undoubted and significant facts which every one interested will please bear in mind.

George Wythe Lewis, Esq.

The death of our old friend and office-companion of many years standing has already been referred to in our columns. His remains were brought to our city on Friday last, and, after funeral services at the Presbyterian church, were conveyed to their last resting place by his newly made brothers of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 174, of Lexington, and his old brothers of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, of Frankfort. May his rest be peaceful after the arduous labors of his life. The following obituary of Mr. Lewis, which we take from the National Unionist, will be read with much interest by his friends.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is our painful duty to announce to the readers of the Unionist the death of its editor, GEORGE WYTHE LEWIS. This sad event occurred on the 19th of July, at Danville, Ky., at the residence of the Rev. Stephen Yerkes, D. D., where he was stopping for a rest on his way to the Crab Orchard Springs. Mr. Lewis had been quite unwell for several weeks, and had only in the few days preceding his death felt himself strong enough to attempt a journey in search of health. But Providence renewed his strength in other ways, and instead of sending him to drink of the waters of this life to heal his physical mal, called him to drink forever of those of eternal life, in the world to come.

Mr. Lewis was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, on the 19th of February, 1815, and was, consequently, in his fifty-first year. He was educated, until sixteen years of age, by his father, whom many of us remember as a successful teacher and author. Early in life he joined the Presbyterian church, in Frankfort, Ky., and in 1830 was made an Elder in Harmony Church. His connection with the press has lasted for twenty-five years, although we believe he never learned the art of typesetting. He died as he had lived, a consistent and earnest Christian, sustained in his faith by assurance of peace with his God.

As he had tried to serve the Lord with fidelity while living, so when he came to die, He who is the strength and the Hope of Israel, was near to comfort and cheer him. Indeed we were told by those who witnessed his last moments, that his death was a triumphant one, he feeling and knowing that it was far better to go and be with Jesus—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Of our departed friend as a father, husband, and social companion, it is sufficient to say that, in these relations, as in all others, he wore his christian profession about him, and conducted himself well—the only regret he expressed at leaving this world was on account of his family. He was a kind husband and faithful and good father and fast friend. To the readers of the National Unionist it is useless to speak of Mr. Lewis' ability as a writer, his earnestness in whatever cause he espoused, and his devotion to the good of his country.—We all knew him to be intelligent, bold, fearless and faithful. He desired to live to see his country again one. It was permitted—his work is done and he is enjoying his reward. Let us emulate his virtues and forget his faults. We tender to his bereaved family our condolence, and commend them to the care of Him who cared for and comforted the one they now mourn. May He dry the widow's tear and feed and shelter the children. He has made fatherless.

W. O. G.

Tearful Resignation—Good Advice from a Doubtful Source.

The Richmond Whig, remarking that "henceforth the impoverished youth of the South must look to labor for livelihood, and the sooner the truth is known the better," adds: "We are far from believing in the so-called nobility of labor, for if our memory serves us, labor is but the primal curse in the days of our first innocence we read of as such thing as eating one's bread by the sweat of one's brow, and it would take more than the timid platitudes of rhetorical persons to convince us that there is any dignity in toil. Still, while holding the Scripture doctrine that labor is a curse, we can readily see that the highest manhood may be displayed in the cheerful, stout-hearted performance of any responsibility. Providence may see fit to cast upon us. Death, too, is a curse, and we fancy it would be a dexterous sophist who could find any material for glorification in the existence of that stern intellect to humanity—yet death may be met in such a way as to reflect the highest honor on the dauntless soul that smiles at all its horrors."

We advise the "impoverished youth" not to be discouraged by this lachrymose presentation of the subject. When they once fairly get to work, they will find it no such great hardship as it has been represented to them. There are a great many people in this world who really fancy work agreeable, and believe the harder it is the better; and if the "impoverished young men" in question give it a fair trial, they will be surprised to find it far pleasanter than idleness.

The Whig urges them to meet work "with patience, fortitude and composure," and assures them that thus they will "suffer nothing in their own estimation, or in the opinion of any whose good will is worth having." It could not have spoken more dolorously if it had been comforting men on their way to the gallows.

Debt—England and America.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly makes a comparison of the resources and means of payment respectively of England and America, on the assumption that the rebellion had continued until 1869, and that the United States should then owe a national debt as large as England's at the close of the Napoleon war in 1815, viz: \$4,305,000,000. Let it be remembered that England has not only sustained this debt (even reducing it somewhat,) but has prospered and grown rich during the succeeding fifty years. At the respective periods of comparison suggested, to-wit: 1815 and 1869, the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was less than one half of what the United States will be, and in amount of foreign trade was less than one third. In 1815 the "factory system" was in its infancy and imperfectly organized, the steam engine was unperfected and in comparatively limited use. The railway, the steamboat, the telegraph, the reaper, the thrasher, and many other important improvements and discoveries which tend to augment the productive power of nations, have all come since that day. So far as relates to the question of ability to sustain heavy financial burdens, England, in 1815, can hardly be compared for a moment with a country like our own, possessing, as it does, in abundance and perfection, the potent agencies of productive and distributing powers just referred to.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865.

TO THE OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS:
The purity of the elective franchise can only be preserved by a faithful enforcement of the laws governing the same. For their enforcement the officers will be held responsible.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in Kentucky two years, and whose residence has been in the district where he offers to vote for 60 days next preceding the election; and each white male citizen who, not having two years residence in the State but has resided one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote; provided he has not expatriated himself and lost the elective franchise by coming within the provisions of the following act:

CHAPTER 509.
AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky; nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

§ 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

§ 3. This act to be in force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law:

OATH.
"You do solemnly swear that you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States,' or in the 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given directly or indirectly, VOLUNTARY AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called 'Confederate States,' and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Government of the United States and State of Kentucky, so help you GOD."

Absence from the place of residence in the service of the country, or from any other cause, where no intention existed to change the residence, will not exclude from voting, if present at the election precinct where his residence is, on the day of election.

Absence without any purpose of changing the residence, keeps the residence of such person in his voting precinct.

Loyal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disregard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens; giving the names of the offenders—that they may be proceeded against for such violation. The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entitled to vote, shall do so in violation of law, should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken, that none may net upon the supposition that they will be permitted, with impunity, to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise, or override the lawfully established sovereignty of the people.

The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer nearest in command.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. June 6, te.

For County Attorney.

We are requested to announce EUGENE P. MOORE a candidate for election as County Attorney at the August election. July 4—te.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals constraining the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

The Only Remedy.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offense that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the Fragrant Soreness will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

Sold by all Druggists. 21.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

Of Kentucky.

CHARTERED CAPITAL \$800,000

JOHN P. JACKSON, President.

C. F. BEYLAND, Secretary.

J. D. POLLARD, Agent.

Corner of Main and St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates.

July 25—1m.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,
Of Madison County.

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. S. S. FRY,
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

- 1st District—R. M. BRADLEY.
- 2d District—Geo. H. YEAMAN.
- 3d District—J. H. LOWRY.
- 4th District—MARION C. TAYLOR.
- 5th District—L. H. ROUSSEAU.
- 6th District—G. CLAY SMITH.
- 7th District—SPEED S. FRY.
- 8th District—Wm. H. RANDALL.
- 9th District—SAMUEL MCKEE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"§ 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"§ 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Approved February 1st, 1865."

Thos. N. Lindsey.

Another Richmond in the Field.

We understand that Mr. Thomas N. Lindsey took the stump on Monday last to help James and John Harlan to be elected to the Legislature in this county—for many of the people have to inquire which of the two brothers is the candidate. Now, is not this too much—three distinguished lawyers—three real spouting fellows—all upon one poor wretch like Billy Gray? When did it ever occur before in this county that outside lawyers took the stump as between two candidates? We do not remember an instance of the kind. Even in a street-fight, if foul-play is attempted by any of the bystanders, the intruder is generally scouted from the crowd. How much more reprehensible is the conduct of John Harlan and Tom Lindsey—in this contest for the seat in the Legislature by Billy Gray and Jimmy Furlan—than that of the man in the crowd who attempts to show foul-play in a street-fight? Here are two pitching into Billy Gray, besides his opponent. Billy Gray is denounced as being too ignorant to cope with the distinguished lawyer—James Harlan—and yet, when these gentlemen see that Billy Gray is rather getting the advantage of this professional friend of theirs before the people—both of them pitch in to save the honor of the profession, we suppose. How contemptible—how humiliating is this—three great lawyers upon one poor working man.

And now, people of Franklin County, what is the prominent argument used by Mr. Lindsey to obtain votes for his friend Jimmy Harlan? Is it an appeal to the loyal sentiment of the people? No. Is it to the lovers of law and order? No. Then, what is it? I'll tell you. It is a denunciation of the Governor's Proclamation to the Election Officers throughout the State of Kentucky. Mr. Lindsey urges you, the people, to disregard the Proclamation, and the law of the State accompanying that Proclamation. Come up to the polls and vote, says he, disregarding that Proclamation, and disregarding that law. To whom is this appeal made? Not to any loyal Union man, because none such will hesitate to comply with the law, and purge himself of treason by taking the oath prescribed. Then, we say again, to whom is this appeal made? Evidently to those who have been in rebellion against their country—their aiders and sympathizers in Kentucky. Mr. Lindsey knows, as well as John and James Harlan do, that without the votes of the rebel sympathizers in this county, Mr. James Harlan cannot be elected to the Legislature.

Now, will it be believed, and yet it is true, that the OATH, accompanying Gov. Bramlette's Proclamation, is the same identical oath—word for word—which accompanied Governor Jas. F. Robinson's Proclamation to the Election Officers of the State of Kentucky, two years ago. Did John and James Harlan then denounce it? Not that we ever heard of. Did the Union men of that day denounce it? No. So far as we know or believe, all acquiesced in it. We cheerfully took the oath before we voted, as we believe all did who voted at the Frankfort Polls. Did Mr. Lindsey take that oath and vote at that election? We have been informed he did not. Why? Because, probably he could not do so conscientiously; and it is possible he cannot take it now is the reason why he is so much outraged at the Governor for directing it to be administered by the Judges of the election. No loyal man, at heart, objects to the oath, and were we a Judge of the Election, Mr. Lindsey would have to take that oath, or be would not be permitted to vote, as well as all whom we believe

were expatriated or deprived of the right of suffrage by the law of Kentucky. We should not fear the maledictions or threatenings of Mr. Lindsey, or any of his co-laborers in the Conservative cause. Their threatenings to prosecute the Governor for issuing the Proclamation, and the Judges of the Election for obeying its requirements, are simply idle bluster and boasting which none of them would dare attempt.

Thomas N. Lindsey knows that no loyal man is excluded, whatever may be his views, from voting by the Governor's Proclamation, the law and oath therein embodied. He knows that none but those who remained in the rebel service, or joined the same, either in a military or civil capacity, after the 10th day of September, 1862, and such as voluntarily gave them assistance, are excluded from voting thereby. He therefore urges those who have no right to vote to come up and resist the law. He is still for rebellion, and keeping up opposition to the enforcement of the laws. Would he while acting as mayor, and, as some say, Assistant Provost Marshal for the Confederate authorities at Frankfort, in 1862, have counselled Union men to disregard the Confederate mandates that with him were lawful authority at the time? Now the shoe is on the other foot, and pinches. He won't swear—but will vote, or at least advise others to do so in disregard of law. He wishes to test the law, but proposes to do so professionally by getting rash and inconsiderate men, who have expatriated themselves by rebellion, to rush up against the law—thus adding additional criminality to themselves—and when indicted, he, for a fee no doubt, will defend them. Better not try it. Better wait—conduct yourselves as good citizens, and get the Legislature to restore you, than take Mr. Thomas N. Lindsey's advice, and spoil your prospects of ever being restored. Better show yourselves willing now to obey the laws, if you wish to be restored. Feeling Mr. Lindsey to get you out of the scrape, will not much forward your chances of success.

Thomas N. Lindsey wants to test the constitutionality of the expatriation act, by getting a fee from some man who is fool enough to be persuaded by him to violate the law, in order to test it. Go it away back!

Thomas N. Lindsey will not take a legal oath—but prefers to swear at the law.

Thomas N. Lindsey is no doubt a good man, and therefore a good leader for Union men; but owing to an impediment in his sympathies, he has been unfortunate in the manner of exhibiting his Unionism.

Thomas N. Lindsey was against "more men and money" to carry on our war against rebellion, but now is in favor of men to resist the law—and money for him to help them out of the scrape.

The law has not been paying well for some time—but if the advice of Thomas N. Lindsey be taken, the criminal docket will be considerably improved.

Thomas N. Lindsey wishes to use those expatriated by law, to experiment upon, so as to see whether he can get to the polls.

Can't some generous man who took part in the rebellion after the 10th Sept., 1862, go forward and vote in defiance of law, so as to enable Thomas N. Lindsey to test the question, and find out whether it be safe for him to vote? Go in, somebody, and open the way for him to get the opinion of the courts in your case, so he will know what to do in his own.

Thomas N. Lindsey counsels the people to resist the laws of the State. Why don't he buckle on his armor and lead them.

It is said that the "fossilized" bubble—General Combs—delivered a tirade at Lexington on last Saturday night; he being, at the time, in the spirit—but not in the understanding—spoke in the following characteristic style:

"Conservatives!"

The vulgar abuse and profane profanity which he interspersed with his nothings, it is said elicited great applause from the "conservatives" who were present.

See report of his speech by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette in another column.

We understand that James Harlan, the present Clerk of the District Court of the United States—the present viceroy of the Government under which he holds office—and the present self-announced candidate of the conservative party, in Franklin County for the Legislature, says that the "Commonwealth" lies when it charges him with having received 20 or 25 cents for administering the Amnesty Oath to rebels. Well, all we have to say is, that James Harlan can have the name of our informant whenever he applies for it—and the further information that his brother John—his law partner—charged some of these same rebels ten dollars for what he did for them.

Bio Scarr—The "Conservatives" are greatly alarmed at the prospect of negro equality. They think the only way to preserve their position of superiority is to keep the negro enslaved.

The Harlans think that emancipating the negro will make him the equal of the white man. Billy Gray believes the white man can hold his own against any free negro.

A Gross Misrepresentation.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter in its slanderous and threatening article on the Governor's Proclamation quotes the oath published by Gov. Robinson and now enjoined by Gov. Bramlette, and italicizing the words "or those who were intending to join the armed force of the so-called Confederate States," says, "We defy Mr. Bramlette to point out in this—the Expatriation—Act one word which warrants that clause in his oath touching these." Here is a nice specimen of pettifoggery. The oath does not apply to those intending to join the rebel army at all—they are only mentioned incidentally. The Observer and Reporter picks out these words, severs them from their connection and on them proceeds to build its ridiculous and dirty slander.

The truth is the voter is not called on to swear anything with regard to his intention, but that he "has not given, directly or indirectly, voluntary aid and assistance to those who were intending to join the armed force of the so-called Confederate States." Quite a different matter, and so the Observer knows it if it has any more sense than it has regard for truth. There is no difference in their conduct and treason between those who have given aid and assistance to those who in arms against the Government of the United States and to those intending to join the armed forces of the Confederacy. In the first case the aid is given after the traitor has taken up arms, in the other, money and arms and war equipments are given to those only intending to commit the overt act and they are thereby counselled and incited to carry out their treasonable purposes. There is a difference in these two classes of aiders and abettors, the latter are by far the worst, their conduct is much more treasonable, as by their aid they incite to rebellion. The terms of the Expatriation Act plainly apply to these, and the clause of the prescribed oath is in strict conformity with the law.

This willful misrepresentation of the Observer and Reporter—this attempt at malignant deceit is only a carrying out of the programme of the Conservative party. By every means, fair or foul, false or true, they are attempting to bring the Government of the State, as well as of the United States, into contempt. Every loyal man is marked by them and the lying spirit of slander is invoked to work his ruin. Their appeal is to traitors and their open sympathizers, and their purpose is to keep down the loyal element of the State that the fell spirit of rebellion may go on with its work. Hence their detractions, their deceit and their slanders. Shall they succeed?

The Constitutional Amendment.

We have had several calls lately by citizens of the county for copies of the Constitutional Amendment. It is so misrepresented to them by the Conservative speakers that they have constantly to consult the text to see what it really is. Last week we were informed by gentlemen from the county that the impression was made on the minds of citizens by these Conservative speakers that the second clause of the Amendment absolutely conferred on negroes the right of suffrage and raised them to an equality with the whites. On Tuesday a gentleman called upon us for copies of the amendment to distribute among the citizens of his precinct, as they had been told and made to believe by these same worthies that the Amendment contained a clause literally giving the negro a right to vote. Such are the base, the infamously base means used by these rebel-sympathizing Conservatives to defeat the Union men of Kentucky in their endeavor to induce Kentucky to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. Their motto in their opposition is—as they know if truth be told and prevail, the Amendment will be adopted—Whatever things are false, whatsoever things are dishonest, whatsoever things are unjust, whatsoever things are evil, hunt them out and use them to defeat the purpose of those patriots who are working for the interests of the State, and that measure which the Union requires for its perpetuation and peace. Such is the great principle of the Conservative party and they stick to it closely.

For the benefit of our citizens we to-day publish the Amendment and shall keep it standing in our columns. We publish all of it, and assure our readers there is nothing in it but what is expressed in the letter. Those who tell you otherwise are attempting to deceive you, as you yourselves can now see.

The Governor's Oath.

The Observer and Reporter states that Governor Robinson "never publicly or privately prescribed any form of oath whatever to be administered to a voter." The oath published in Governor Bramlette's Proclamation was taken from the file of the Secretary of State's office, placed there under Gov. Robinson's administration. The paper contains, first, the Proclamation proper, followed by the Expatriation Act, the Oath in question following that. It is not prescribed, however, but is more recommended as a form of oath to be used by the officers of election throughout the State. How authoritative that recommendation was, the voters of Franklin county will well recollect. Every man who went to the polls, legal or illegal, was obliged to take it and subscribe his name to it. This was very strange if it was not authoritative. These are the facts in the case. The oath was found among the State papers of the late Governor; considering it a proper form Gov. Bramlette has recommended it to the election officers to be administered to challenged voters. It is only a recommendation—he says the challenged voter should be required, &c. No loyal citizen can find fault with this.

Votes for Billy Gray the poor man's friend—against James Harlan the friend of dead slavery.

How it Works.

At the Conservative Picnic, held in Julian's Woods, last Monday, in the winding up of Mr. Jas. Harlan's speech—doubtless magniloquently eloquent in his denunciation of the Government and those who are administering it—such was its effect upon one of his poor deluded followers that the young gentleman could not resist the out-gushings of his heart, and boldly shouted "Huzza for Jeff. Davis!"—"Huzza for Jeff. Davis's Government!" But, the poor devil had hardly shouted the last words when the fist of a sturdy, honest Union man was planted right in his mouth, and he was tumbled from his horse by the blow. This served the traitor as he deserved.

But, fellow-citizens, who are the men that are encouraging this demon of treason in our land? Evidently, Jas. Harlan, at present a candidate for the Legislature in this county, and his brother John, the Attorney General. To whom are their appeals made—in their denunciations of the Government and those who have saved it from destruction by rebellion—but to rebel sympathizers! The Harlans want rebel votes, and hence their scurrilous abuse of their government, and those whom the people have selected to administer it.

Will the people of Franklin county any longer be deluded by these office holders and office seekers? We hope not—we trust not—but that they will arouse themselves, and cast their votes for the hard-working, honest man—Billy Gray—who never held, and never sought office in his life. Billy Gray did not even seek to be a candidate for the Legislature. His friends—the laboring men of the county—those who have known him for twenty-five years—urged him to become a candidate, because they had confidence in his honesty and integrity.

The Harlans want to keep the negro here by keeping him enslaved, and compel the laboring white man to seek some other place where labor is free. Billy Gray wants to give the white man a chance in Kentucky.

The Harlans prefer to keep the slave to till the rich lands and drive the poor man to the hills, or the free States. Billy Gray wants to make this a free State so as to keep the white man here, and give the poor man a chance.

The Harlans think, and so do the Rebels, that the slave is better than the laboring white man, and therefore they want to keep him on the best lands. Billy Gray thinks the white man who toils for his bread is better than the negro, and therefore wants Kentucky for the white man.

The Harlans and the Rebel sympathizers want the laboring white man to give way to the slave. Billy Gray wants the slave to give way to the laboring white man and his sons.

The Harlans and Rebel sympathizers are for the slave owner and his slave. Billy Gray is for the laboring white man and his sons.

James Harlan is running with the dead negro on his back. Billy Gray is running with the free white man by his side.

James Harlan wishes to keep the negro enslaved. Billy Gray wishes to make room for the laboring white man.

The Harlans are for keeping labor enslaved to capital. Billy Gray is for giving labor an open field and a fair fight.

The Harlans are for shutting the door of capital in the face of free white labor. Billy Gray is for throwing wide the door to labor—and saying to the white man, come in!

The Harlan's wish to hold Kentucky for the use and cultivation of slaves. Billy Gray wishes to give the laboring white man a chance in Kentucky.

Eugene P. Moore.

This young gentleman has announced himself a candidate for County Attorney for Franklin county, and has been endorsed, as we are informed, by the Harlanites, as the regular nominee of their party. For young Mr. Moore we have no other than the kindest personal feelings. We have never heard him express a sentiment for or against the rebellion. He has always been classed by those who profess to know him best, as being friendly to the Confederate cause in the late rebellion. If this be so, then he owes it to himself and those whose votes he is seeking, to avow his sentiments like a man. Besides, we don't like the company you are in. You have been endorsed by John and James Harlan. Both of these gentlemen were out and out Union men as long as they believed that was the winning side. No persons in this county were more denunciatory of rebels and rebel sympathizers than they were until they believed they could turn rebel votes to their own advancement for office; and now, there are no rebel sympathizers in Kentucky who are more blatant contemners of the Government, and those who are administering it, than John and James Harlan.

STRAWS.

The conservatives of Franklin County are holding a kind of series of picnics at which music, dancing, speaking and electioneering are the order of the day. The character of the speaking and the electioneering may be judged from two facts. At the picnic held at Julian's wood on Monday last, a man became so excited and deluded by the sentiments used in Mr. Jas. Harlan's speech that he cheered lustily for Jeff. Davis and Jeff. Davis's Government. A Union man knocked him down. At the picnic held at the Forks of Elkhorn on Tuesday, returned rebel soldiers danced in the delirious uniform and there was none among the Conservatives to condemn their conduct and put a stop to their treasonable practices. The fact is, these returned traitors hearing pretty much the same talk from the Conservatives that they were in the habit of hearing down in the Confederacy, seemed to imagine themselves

at a Secesh meeting and so donned their old uniform and cheered for their old master. As far as the sentiments of the speakers and the bitterness of feeling against the Union and its Government are concerned these gatherings are nothing but rebel picnics. Laudations of returned rebels, denunciations of the Government, counsels of resistance against the authorities of the State, are freely used. And we see their effect. The people of Franklin should open their eyes at these things and consider the tendency of the teachings of those conservatives and this disloyal temper which prompts them. Verily there is but a step between Conservatism and treason.

Editor Commonwealth:

Can you inform us who is the Conservative Candidate for the Legislature in this (Franklin) County, as there is some doubt which of the two Harlans is the Candidate, the Attorney General or the Federal Court Clerk? Please answer and remove all doubts in the minds of MANY VOTERS.

Among the many annoyances to which Editors are exposed are the unanswerable questions put to them and the impossible answers which are required of them. Still we would gladly answer "many voters" if we could. The state of the case we presume is about this. Mr. Jas. Harlan is the self-announced and then adopted Candidate of the Conservatives of Franklin. He was very soon, however, placed hors du combat by our friend Wm. H. Gray. In this distressing and precarious condition, the Attorney General of the State, John Harlan, came to his relief, moved by the high and patriotic purpose of insuring the office in the family. From present indications the understanding must be that if Mr. Gray is defeated, Jas. Harlan will take a seat in the Legislature if he recovers from the severe treatment he has received at the hands of Mr. Gray. If however, his wounds should happen to prove fatal, his brother John will enter the Legislature. The form of the ticket will be

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—

THE HARLAN BROTHERS.

We hope we have satisfied the doubts of "Many Voters."

TENNESSEE REBELS.—The Tennessee Rebels who have been threatening resistance to the franchise law and other enactments of the Legislature of that State, will, says the Cincinnati Times, find it prudent to abate their demonstrations. President Johnson has requested Gov. Brownlow to see that the law is strictly enforced, and has directed Gen. Thomas to use the military force at his command, at the call of the Governor, to execute the laws of the State, and give protection to the ballot-box. With three such men as Andrew Johnson, Gov. Brownlow, and Gen. Thomas to deal with, the disturbers of the peace in Tennessee will find that they have undertaken a contract too heavy for their capital. The job of overthrowing the State Government, either by force or illegal voting, will hardly be persisted in.

The local editor of the Memphis Bulletin publishes the following as his annual report, after the fashion of insurance companies, banks, &c.

REPORT.	TIMES.
Been asked to drink.....	11,393
Drank.....	11,392
Requested to retract.....	416
Didn't retract.....	416
Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, etc., by people fishing for puffs.....	3,333
Took the hint.....	33
Didn't take the hint.....	3,300
Threatened to be whipped.....	174
Been whipped.....	8
Whipped the other fellow.....	4
Didn't come to time.....	170
Been promised bottle of champagne, whisky, gin, bitters, boxes of cigars, etc., if we would go after them.....	3,650
Been after them.....	00
Going asked.....	00
Been asked "What's the news?".....	300,000
Told.....	13
Didn't know.....	200,000
Lied about it.....	99,987
Brought to church.....	2
Changed politics.....	33
Expected to change still.....	33
Cash on hand.....	\$00
Gave for charity.....	\$5
Gave for a terrier dog.....	\$23
Sworn off bad habits.....	722
Shall swear off this year.....	722
Number of bad habits.....	0

Sin and punishment are welded and can't get a divorce; but they are a most unhappy pair.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Hendricks, Major CHAS. W. QUIGGINS, of Elizabethtown, Ky., to Miss FANNIE MAY-HALL, of this place.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS.—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellner will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Rht. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

BY HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

"AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY HONEST REPERTORY OF Historical data; and in that light we doubt not it will, in the course of a few years be esteemed by writers and students of all countries and all parties."—*London Athenaeum*, January 7, 1865.

Thus are recognized abroad, as at home, the pre-eminent usefulness and value of MCPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

A new and enlarged edition of which is now ready. It embraces ALL the matter in the first edition, carefully revised and corrected, and 210 pages additional.

The annex brings the Government history down through the late sessions of the Union and the rebel Congress, giving all the important action of each, to the date of the death of President Lincoln, which is coincident with the close of the rebel administration.

It also contains an extremely valuable and interesting chapter on the relations of the Church to the rebellion, giving the deliverances and addresses of all denominations, both in the loyal and the insurrectionary States, together with the collisions of the military with churches in the border States, and the facts thus far developed respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar work, adds greatly to the permanent value of this.

All the Reports, Propositions and Votes in the last Congress, on the vexed and still unsettled question of the Reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States, are in this volume, and can be found in no other.

In this work will be found President Lincoln's Messages, Letters, Addresses, and State Papers, arranged according to subjects and dates, including his last Speech on Reconstruction, a corrected copy of which was furnished by him for this History the day before his assassination.

The only correct and official table of the last Presidential Vote in this volume, showing both the home and the army vote.

Original Records from the Bureau of Military Justice significantly illustrate the character of the Rebellion, and the practical workings of the Emancipation Policy.

The Publishers confidently present this work as the MOST ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF THE REBELLION yet published. It is literally a MAGAZINE OF FACTS,

of daily discussion, and of perpetual importance, and is clearly arranged and THOROUGHLY INDEXED. It has already become standard authority on the great subjects to which it relates.

One vol. 8vo., pp. 650, cloth. Price \$5; free by mail. For sale by all Book-sellers.

PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Publishers, Metropolitan Book Store, Washington City, D. C.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE.

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them. July 27, 1865.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

On the 31st day of December, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

NAME AND LOCATION. First. The name of the Company is "THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located at Hartford Conn.

CAPITAL. Second. The amount of its Capital Stock is..... \$1,000,000 The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is..... 1,000,000

ASSETS. Third. Cash on hand and in Bank. \$15,153 07 Real Estate and Incumbered..... 19,000 00 Cash in hands of agents and on course of transmission..... 93,321 82 Bills receivable for loans secured by personal and collateral security..... 10,832 19 Interest accrued, mostly payable 1st January, 1866..... 13,484 00 Rents accrued payable 1st January, 1866..... 392 50 The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company..... 1,419,637 00 Total assets of the Company..... 1,575,870 58

LIABILITIES. Fourth. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due to Banks and other creditors..... Losses adjusted and due..... } \$53,925 77 Losses unadjusted..... } Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof..... } All other claims against the Company, unpaid dividends..... 9,414 00 Total Liabilities..... \$63,339 77

T. C. ALLYN, President, Geo. M. Coit, Secretary

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss. Hartford County.

January 5th, 1866.

Personally appeared T. C. Allyn, President, and Geo. M. Coit, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and declared that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is a full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company and exhibits so far as can be ascertained at this date its actual condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1864.

[SEAL] Before me, D. W. SKILTON, Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, July 1st, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

[No. 311.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 1st, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Dr. J. M. MILLS as Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, as required by said act, the said Dr. J. M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written. WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor, Frankfort, July 25, 1865. 2w

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-1863.]

J. W. PINNELL. T. T. CRANEZAR.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1861.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-1858.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1860.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN. Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, de'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1864.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.
Still practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-1864.

WILKINS' METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. O. Caswell has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wilkie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND ASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-1866.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Leno, Hart, Barran, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adams, and Metcalf, composing the Third Appellate Judicial District:
Whereas, Joshua F. Bullitt, late Judge of the Third Appellate Judicial District, having been removed from office by the Governor, by and pursuant to the address of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, two thirds of each House concurring therein:
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Leno, Hart, Barran, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adams, and Metcalf, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law.
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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-1865.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for my point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 2 twt.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Smoky Brown, Cherry, Crispen, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Sulphur, Yellow, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package. For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' "Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring." Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
200 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

Kentucky Central Railroad SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Lexington, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE AS FOLLOWS

Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 6:00 P. M.
Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:46 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-1866

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co. FINE CLOTHING

—AND—
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO.
May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON.

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-1866.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Leno, Hart, Barran, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adams, and Metcalf, composing the Third Appellate Judicial District:
Whereas, Joshua F. Bullitt, late Judge of the Third Appellate Judicial District, having been removed from office by the Governor, by and pursuant to the address of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, two thirds of each House concurring therein:
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Leno, Hart, Barran, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adams, and Metcalf, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law.
On Monday, the 14th day of August, 1865, for the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Appellate Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Joshua F. Bullitt; and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you proceed to conduct and make due return of said election in the usual and manner prescribed.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-1865.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 5, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
To the Sheriffs of Allen, Simpson and Monroe counties, composing the Thirteenth Senatorial District:
Whereas, J. R. Duncan, who was elected at the August election 1863, to represent the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of Allen, Simpson and Monroe counties, for the term of (4) years, has resigned his office as Senator for said Thirteenth District, since the adjournment of the last General Assembly.
Now, therefore, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, hereby direct that an election be held in said counties, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, and that you cause polls to be opened in your counties accordingly, and transmit to the Secretary of State the name of the person who may be chosen by the qualified voters of said district to fill said vacancy.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Leno, Hart, Barran, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adams, and Metcalf, composing the Third Appellate Judicial District:
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By the Governor:
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June 9-1865.

Proclamation by the Governor.

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Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Leno, Hart, Barran, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adams, and Metcalf, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law.
On Monday, the 14th day of August, 1865, for the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Appellate Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Joshua F. Bullitt; and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you proceed to conduct and make due return of said election in the usual and manner prescribed.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-1865.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Leno, Hart, Barran, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adams, and Metcalf, composing the Third Appellate Judicial District:
Where